

CONFIDENTIAL

[No. 1 of 1912]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 6th January 1912.

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Nil.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 31st August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmakar, age 34	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose,	16,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah-	463
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	732
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	948
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	900 to 1,000
8	"Chhabbis Pargana Varta."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatta- charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	20,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.		About 200
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 60.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, age 35; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	163
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	300
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhusudan Jana, age 63 ...	300
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Chara Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Soni Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 45	About 450
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly		
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
29	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	508
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 25.	600
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,690
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	500
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Ditto ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 28.	3,000
HINDI.					
36	"Baza Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	3,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—continued.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—conold.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 23	600
39	"Bir Bharat"	Calcutta	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nettrott	1,350
41	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khetttri, age 25	2,000
42	"Hitvarta"	Ditto	Do.	Rao Parandkar, Mahatta, Brahmin, age 29	2,000
43	"Lakshmi"	Gya	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32	200 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly	R. K. Tohnevala, Hindu, age 40	600
45	"Mithila Mitir"	Darbhanga	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha,	520
46	"Sattya Senatan Dharma"	Calcutta	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	500
47	"Shiksha"	Arrah	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	2,000
48	"Sri Senatan Dharma"	Calcutta	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Sangeetwar Prasad Sarma, Bahhan by caste.	200
PERSIAN.					
50	"Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablu Matin."	Calcutta	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40	400
52	"Darus Sultanat"	Calcutta	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India"	Arrah	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
URIYA.					
54	"Garjatbasini"	Talcher	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42	...
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini"	Deogarh (Bamra)	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohassa, age 36.	...
56	"Samvad Vahika"	Balasore	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad"	Outtaok	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49	450
58	"Utkal Dipika"	Ditto	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy	908
59	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do.	Moni Lall Moharana, Karmakar, age 47.	800

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
2	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
3	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
4	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
5	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly.		
6	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
7	"Rajshakti"	Parulia	Weekly.		
8	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
9	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
10	"Durbar Gasette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
11	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
12	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Newspapers as it stood on the 1st of August 1871.

No.	Name of Publication	Where published	Frequency	Name, rank and age of Editor	Remarks
1	"Herald of Commerce"	Baltimore	Weekly	Edith Albert Bannister	
2	"Herald of Commerce"	Baltimore (agent)	Monthly		
3	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
4	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
5	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
6	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
7	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
8	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
9	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
10	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
11	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		
12	"Herald of Commerce"	California	Weekly		

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Durbar Gazette [Calcutta] of the 28th December gives no credit to Reuter's service regarding the Turko-Italian War, and says that the messages which come from Rome

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

Turko-Italian War.

are always misleading. When two thousands of the Italians are killed they give out only two. The real thing is that the Italians have little chance of success against the Arabs and the Turks, and therefore it is that they often propose to send expeditions towards the Islands in the Red Sea and Jerusalem. In the battle of Tabruk on the 22nd last in which the Italian warships had to take part it is said that only seven Italians were killed, which can be true only in case the Italians are made up of iron; otherwise in a hand-to-hand fight of six hours this is simply impossible.

2. Seeing that Reuter too refers to the Turks as enemies, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 30th December finds some justification on the part of those Muhammadans who

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

Reuter and a holy War.

declare this war to be a holy one between the Christians and the Musalmans.

3. The same paper referring to Russia's aggression in Persia says that it is unfair to destroy the independence of Persia on account of the indiscretion of a few Persians,

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

The situation in Persia.

but then fairness has no place in a nation's action of depriving another of its country. It is to be regretted that a country in the East is going to lose its prestige and independence.

4. The yielding by the Persian Government to the terms dictated by Russia, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December, has no doubt saved Persia from blood-

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

Persia's submission to Russia.

shed for the present, but she will never be allowed in future to stir independently in any matter, for the Russian Czar will growl at her for every trifling cause. The recent imbroglio will, moreover, increase the financial difficulties of Persia, for she will have to pay compensation to Russia. Thus Persia has for the present saved her life at the cost of wealth, honour, and in fact all. And there is every chance of her losing her life also in future.

This fate of Persia has made us sorry, but in no way astonished, for such is always the fate of those who happen to be weak in this world, where power and oppression go hand in hand. When we heard that England had approved of Russia's proceedings, that the British Foreign Minister had advised Persia to accede to Russia's terms, and that England paid no heed to Mr. Shuster's reasonable words, there remained no doubt in our minds as to what the fate of Persia would be. The Persian Government also knew it. Why then did it not submit to Russia at the very beginning? We hope that henceforward Persia will never give any cause for displeasure to England and Russia, for she is independent only in name but practically bound to those Powers in all things.

5. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 1st December writes:—

ALPANCH,
Dec. 1st, 1911.

Russo-Persian war.

When Russia could not cope with Japan it turned towards Persia, and making a fool of the ex-King of Persia commenced war, but when her tricks were discovered by the Mejliss the properties of Shia-us Sultantah, brother of the ex-King, were confiscated, and no sooner was it done so than the Consul-General of Russia made a protest, and thus it was made clear to everybody that Russia wanted to occupy Persia in the name of Muhammad Ali who is so blind to his own interests as well as to those of his country.

6. The *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 25th December says that Europe purposely forgets the good treatment which she received at the hands of Islam less than a thousand

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Dec. 25th, 1911.

Europe and the Islamic world.

years ago. After the conquest of Rome—the very Rome which is now bent upon exterminating the Musalmans of Tripoli—the Caliphs of Abbaside family remitted the tribute due from her (Rome) in lieu of her library which was brought to Baghdad for translation. The present Europe, in spite of claims of civilisation, connives at the mischiefs of Italy; otherwise it would have been impossible for the latter to work havoc (which she is now doing) if the whole of Europe had stood up against her. The present

civilisation of Europe is still more glaring and apparent from her endeavours to prevent Persia from making any reform and progress. In conclusion the paper warns Europe of the natural law that nations fall only to rise again and those that have risen high must fall again.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

7. The *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 29th December says:—

Subscriptions for Darbar festivities.

A correspondent named Saiyed Ali Miya writes to us from Ulipur, Barahabela, in the Rangpur district to the effect that a number of police officers, sub-registrars, doctors and panchayets in Rangpur have committed great *zulum* on villagers for raising subscriptions for Darbar festivities. In many places efforts have been made to forcibly realise subscriptions from every house at rates varying from annas four to rupees five. Many unfortunate villagers have been abused, insulted and even beaten for having asked for a reduction in the amount of subscription. In some cases, it was even threatened to realise subscriptions by attaching property. Some people of Sunderganj and Ulipur were even put in the lock-up. In some places subscriptions were realised once by the panchayet, a second time by the doctor, and a third time by the sub-registrar.

This account of oppression is so astounding that we are unwilling to believe it. We hope that the District Magistrate of Rangpur will enquire into the matter.

8. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st January notices the

The treatment of the people at the hands of the police.

highly enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty in every place visited by Their Majesties in spite of the people suffering from poverty and other calamities, but regrets that the police does not treat them well. The paper cannot predict what the result of such conduct on the part of the police would be. At any rate to tax the loyalty of the people in this way is not desirable.

9. As we had no opportunity, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th

The police at Delhi: "What is this in George Town?"

December, to be present at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, we have in previous issues praised the conduct of the Delhi police on the occasion by relying on the reports of others. But now we are hearing bad things said against the police. The *Punjabee* writes:—

"We can overlook the insults and indignities, in some cases even severe assaults, experienced by innocent visitors at the hands of the police, especially at the Badshahi Mela, a luminous reference to which has been just made by the *Morning Post* of Delhi."

The *Punjabee*, moreover, says that on one occasion the police actually deceived the public by announcing and making a show that Their Imperial Majesties would pass along a certain road and then secretly taking them by an unadorned, dirty lane. If true, the conduct of the Delhi police was undoubtedly shameful.

10. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th December complains of the

Complaint against the police arrangements during the Royal visit.

absence of any arrangement to allow the general public to view Their Imperial Majesties. The paper invites the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the rigorous way in which the police are treating poor people, many of whom have been assaulted by police sergeants while attempting to have a look at Their Imperial Majesties. If this sort of things continues, no one, says the paper, will dare to go out to see Their Imperial Majesties. The paper thinks that it would be a great disappointment to the people, most of whom are too poor to buy any tickets for the stands which have been erected in the maidan, if they were not to have an opportunity of viewing their Emperor and Empress, even for once during the eight days that Their Majesties would stay in Calcutta.

KINAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

DAILY BHARAT
Mitra,
Jan. 1st, 1912.

NAYAK,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

NAYAK,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

11. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th December calls for an enquiry into the allegations of the *Morning Post* regarding the conduct of the police at the *Badshahi Mela* at Delhi.

A police complaint.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

12. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 30th December certifies to the good conduct of the police in Delhi during the Durbar.

Police arrangement in Delhi.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th December says:—

In three months more the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, will be abolished. How, then, will the people who made spying a profession earn their livelihood?

Abolition of the Special Branch :
A good news.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

14. The *Hidayati* [Calcutta] of the 29th December hails with great satisfaction the announcement made by the *Englishman* to the effect that the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, will be abolished from the 1st April next, and says that this branch of the department has created more unrest in the country than the anarchists and caused immense waste of public money, while it has proved itself perfectly incapable of detecting criminals. The Hoyrah gang case will for a long time be remembered as furnishing the most glaring evidence of the worthlessness and mischievous nature of the Special Branch. It is hoped that with the annulment of the partition of Bengal there will be an end of all the evils which accompanied it. A free pardon by His Imperial Majesty to all political prisoners is all that remains to bring back the old state of peace and contentment in the country.

Rumoured abolition of the Special Branch :
A good news.

HIDAYATI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

15. The *Khulnabasi* [Khulna] of the 30th December augurs an early abolition of the Press Act from the fact that the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bengal is about to be abolished. One can expect such a thing from the high-souled statesmanship of Lord Hardinge.

The abolition of the "Special Branch."

KHULNABASI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

16. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 31st December is glad to learn the rumour that the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department will be abolished, and asks: "How will the employees of this branch find their livelihood?"

The abolition of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

JAGARAN,
Dec. 31st, 1911.

17. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th December cordially thanks Lord Hardinge for abolishing the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bengal. The work will not suffer by this step, while the country will be freed from locust hordes of detectives and spies.

The Special Branch.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

18. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th December hopes that the notice of higher police authorities will be drawn to the remarks made by Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on the conduct of Sub-Inspector Baij Lal in connection with the charge brought by a Moslem toy-seller of the Municipal Market against two Eurasian youths.

A police officer condemned by a Magistrate.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

19. Referring to the recent judgment of Mr. Justice Holmwood and Mr. Justice Sharfuddin in what is known as the Buxar begar case, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th December writes that it is most unjust that begar should prevail like this in Bihar yet. It is most shameful and regrettable.

A begar case from Behar.

SAMAY,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

(c)—Jails.

20. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 23rd December prays the Governor of Madras to enquire into the serious allegations made against the Cannanore Jail authorities by a correspondent named Subramanya in the *Hindu* news-

"Sorrows of Chidambaram Pillay."

JASOHAR,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

paper in connection with their conduct towards the well-known Chidambaram Pillay who is now in that jail.

(d)—Education.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

21. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December says that although Bengali literature has found a place in the curriculum of the Calcutta University for Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. students, yet the manner in which the subject is examined altogether frustrates the purpose of compelling Bengali students to study their mother language. For two years after the making of Bengali literature a compulsory subject examinees were asked only to write essays and translate passages in English into Bengali. Students have, therefore, now given up studying the books on Bengali literature recommended for them by the University. Formerly when Bengali was a second language for the Entrance Examination, some students at least used to learn it well by carefully and assiduously reading their Bengali text-books. But under the present arrangement although every student is compelled to pass in Bengali none acquires any knowledge of the language. This is proved by the fact that many examinees write very miserable Bengali in spite of it being their mother-tongue. It is, moreover, rumoured that examiners on the subject are advised by the University authorities to give students more marks than they deserve. We cannot vouch for the correctness of this rumour, but we know students who have passed the University examinations in the First Division in spite of their being unable to write a single line of correct Bengali. The cause of this is undoubtedly the fact that no questions are set from the recommended books. A Fellow of the University once supported this practice on the ground that as five or six books were recommended it would be unfair to expect students to buy them all. We are unable to grasp the point of this argument. When students can buy many books on English literature, why should they not buy some on Bengali literature also? Moreover, there is the curious fact that in no College are there classes for teaching Bengali to Intermediate and B.A. students.

The authorities of the University say that their object is to teach style to students, so that they recommend a few choice books from which they can learn it. In examination, however, no test of the examinee's knowledge of style is made. The style of language in a book cannot be acquired without a careful and repeated study of it. We think that if from every recommended book a question is set and the examinee is asked to answer any question he likes, then he becomes obliged to study at least one of the recommended books. As regards essay-writing, he may be asked to write an essay based on any of the recommended books. We do not know on what principle books are selected for recommendation, but we often find that books recommended to Matriculation students are more difficult than books recommended to Intermediate students. Besides this, the language of a recommended book is often so bad as to make it unreadable. A teacher once put the point very nicely by saying about such a book that it is used for finding examples of faulty composition of students. The Bengali Press has repeatedly condemned this book. But still the authorities of the University are going on recommending it.

In conclusion we request the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of the University to make such rules as will compel students to study Bengali and to advise examiners to set questions from recommended books.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

22. An anonymous contributor to the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 23rd December 1911 complains of numerous mistakes in printing as well as grammatical noticed in Hindi text-books published by the Education Department. In support of his statement the writer names the new Middle Vernacular Science reader, which always leaves its reader in doubt so far as the correct use of the word is concerned.

Further, quoting the following questions from the history paper of the last Middle Scholarship Examination, the writer underlines (or gives a query

mark after) the words that are according to him wrong grammatically, in spelling or in any other respect, and invites the attention of the authorities of the Education Department to the knowledge of Hindi possessed by the author or authors of the questions who have been selected to test the knowledge of the students of Hindi.

23. In the despatch recommending the separation of Bihar from Bengal, the Government having acknowledged Hindi to be the language of Bihar it is certain, writes the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 28th December, that Hindi would now receive more attention.

SHIKSHA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

24. In continuation of what was written in a previous issue (see R. N. P. dated the 30th December 1911, paragraph 27), a correspondent of the *Jashur* [Jessore] of the 23rd December describes how villages in the Jessore district, which were full of life, prosperity and population a quarter of a century ago, have within this short period of time been almost depopulated. It is a heart-rending sight to see half a score of young men, four or five old men, a few widows and a number of little boys being the only occupants of a large village which at one time teemed with population. Even the census of 1881 showed an increase in the population of the district as a whole and of each of its subdivisions separately. What, then, is the cause of the fall of the district population?

JASHUR,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

25. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 25th December says that plague is spreading rapidly in the Manbhum district and has created an universal panic therein. From Jheria, Dhanbad and Govindapur it has come near even Chas. More than 125 persons have already died of the disease in these villages.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Dec. 25th, 1911.

26. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th December 1911, while exhorting the Calcutta public to help the Corporation in carrying out their intention of providing satisfactory and constant water-supply in the city by readily acceding to their request of being always careful to avoid useless waste of filtered water, asks the Corporation also to see that the supply of water is as adequate and satisfactory in the Indian quarters as it is in the European.

HITAVARTA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

(h)—General.

27. Anent the Delhi announcements, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December writes:—

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

It would appear that the main object of the Emperor in coming to India is to please the Hindu community of Bengal by undoing the partition. Next comes the intention to please the public in general by making a grant of 50 lakhs for mass education. Then there is the desire to keep the Indian soldiers obedient by doing something to please them. We shall be happy if the purpose with which the Emperor has undone the partition as a result of the agitation of the Hindus is achieved. But we anticipate they will soon begin an agitation for *swaraj*, for they know now that agitation is bound to succeed. Some might call this weakness on the part of Government, but we call it liberalism. If in the case of *swaraj* the Hindus carry on their agitation within constitutional limits, they will make a return worthy of the greatness and generosity displayed by Government. The Moslems have been no losers by the new territorial redistribution. For they will still be a majority in the new Bengal, and as such will command attention to their grievances. The only loss is that Dacca ceases to be the capital, but

it will still be a seat of the Governor for some months, so we are assured by Government. The great influence which Moslems now exercise in district and local boards in Eastern Bengal will continue unimpaired. So the union of the Bengali-speaking area is likely on the whole to benefit Moslems.

As for the transfer of the capital, Calcutta is not a city where Moslems have or are likely to have any influence. So Moslems are likely to gain rather than lose if the Government of India is removed to Delhi, which had been long the seat of the Moslem Empire and is still the home of many learned and rich Moslems. Further, the proximity of Delhi to Aligarh is sure to exercise a beneficial influence on both the towns.

The grant for mass education is also likely to do Moslems much good.

MUHAMMADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

28. In the course of an exhortation to Bengali Musalmans to rouse themselves, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December writes:—

Bengal Musalmans and the Delhi announcement. The recent territorial redistributions are, of course, well meant, though His Majesty has been guided solely by the advice of his Ministers in assenting to them. But the fact remains that Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have formed a common government since Mogul times. When Lord Curzon cut off Eastern Bengal, the local Moslems supported the change as conducing to their profit; and Western Bengal Moslems also refrained from opposing it, though at the risk of some loss to themselves, ensuing as forming a small minority in the old Province. But the Hindus, though no serious mischief resulted to them from the change, under a feeling of *zid*, raised a bitter agitation of protest, which spread to all sections of their community. Finding they could not win over the Moslems, they sought to oppress them. Collisions often therefore arose between them. The Hindu boycott of British goods was the most fruitful cause of these unjust outrages on Moslem individual liberty. And the worst of it was that Hindu machinations too often succeeded in fastening the blame for these outrages on their victims, so that lots of Moslems were thrown into prisons. Not content with these oppressions, the Hindus next developed a set of extremists claiming *swaraj*, and of anarchists. Government now intervened forcibly to stop the public manifestations of all this spirit of political license, but the poison in the system has remained. And though they have not been able to any extent to profit by the industrial regeneration which they preached for a time, they have at any rate succeeded in transferring from Moslem hands such decaying arts and commerce as they still carried on.

And what is the Hindu success due to? They have money and learning and influence. They have a powerful press. Through the agency of able speakers they carried on their agitation across the seas to England. The Moslems being the weaker party have been defeated. So long as they cannot develop good speakers and men of money and learning and influence and are content to rely on flattery alone, praying for official favours, they will be bound thus to be slighted by Government. The moral of the present situation for them is that they should encourage trade and education amongst themselves, so that in time they can acquire sufficient influence to exact from Government the fullest measure of their rights. Let as many Moslems as possible try to acquire a high education. Let a class of students develop among them who will be prepared to lead the simple life of their rustic forefathers in order to acquire education as cheaply as possible. And let them also betake themselves in an increasing measure to industrial pursuits.

HITAVARTTA
Dec. 28th, 1911.

29. There is no such thing as absolute good in this world, writes the *Hitavartta* [Calcutta] of the 28th December 1911, and the Royal boons are no exceptions to the universal rule. But when compared with the benefits conferred by them the resulting disadvantages dwindle into insignificance.

While eulogising the grant of bonus to Government servants, the paper regrets that no boon has been given to the class of cultivators who form the bulk of the Indian population. Such a boon would have made every village of the vast Indian continent shine gay with joy and caused millions and millions of hands to be raised in prayer for the happiness of His Imperial Majesty. One of the best and easiest of the boons

that can give great satisfaction to the agricultural people would be the protection of the bovine species.

Regarding the boon in the shape of the release of prisoners, the paper notices with regret the clemency not being extended to political prisoners (notably Mr. Tilak), who are undergoing punishment for their opinions.

Coming to the most important part of the Royal boon, namely, the administrative changes, the journal pays a tribute to the remarkable foresight and statesmanship of Lord Hardinge, and heartily thanks him for the redress of the great grievance of the Bengalis and the grant of a separate Government to Bihar. But the Central Province should also have been given a Lieutenant-Governorship-in-Council on this occasion as well as the Punjab and the United Provinces Executive Councils.

Reserving its views and suggestions on the redistribution of provincial areas for future when the Government takes it into consideration, the paper concludes its article by invoking victory to Their Imperial Majesties and Lord Hardinge.

30. The *Shiksha* [Arrah], of the 21st December writes:—

The Delhi Durbar and the Royal boons. The beneficent acts of the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar will be long remembered in this country. The Indian Chiefs were highly satisfied with the treatment accorded to them by Their Majesties.

The transfer of the capital to Delhi has been quite right. The Punjab will make rapid progress in education in which it is backward just now.

The grant of 50 lakhs for education from his own pocket shows His Majesty's love for education. It is hoped there will be further grants for education from next year. It is hoped a portion of the above grant will be devoted to opening M.A. and B.A. Honours classes in the Patna College and to providing a hostel for Bihar students residing in Calcutta.

Another generous act of His Majesty is the release of prisoners for the debts amounting to Rs. 500 and under. Poor employes of Government will be highly pleased with the grant of half a month's pay.

If merit and capacity alone be considered in giving appointments it would stop the lips of calumny.

The creation of Bihar into a Lieutenant-Governorship-in-Council is, however, a boon of the greatest importance, and the Biharis cannot just now even conceive of all the good that it is likely to do them, the following appearing at the first glance:—

(a) The inclusion of the districts of Ghazipur, Ballia and Benares at the time of the adjustment of the area of the new province would never leave it in want of money. The inclusion of Benares would give it the advantage of the Hindu University.

(2) Behar which was being repressed in various ways will no longer be looked down upon but will be able to enjoy the rights and privileges which are its just dues.

(3) No one will be able to deprive the Biharis of their just rights.

(4) Special efforts will be made to develop education and the province will have its due share of scholarship.

(5) The ancient capital will regain its past glory.

(6) The Biharis will now have more opportunities to show their loyalty. Hitherto what was good in them was being eclipsed by what was bad in others.

(7) Bihar will have its High Court in due course, and the Biharis will secure seats in it.

(8) Biharis will now get opportunities to show their ability in the Council.

(9) Biharis should now have a definite share in the management of the University.

Bihar should now be allowed the conduct of the Sanskrit examination hitherto controlled by Calcutta.

Come, all Bihari brethren and let us pray God for the long life of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress for the unsolicited favour.

SHIKSHA,
Dec. 21st, 1911.

JAGARAN,
2 Dec. 31st, 1911.

31. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 31st December has the following
sent the Royal boons;—

The Royal boons.

The grant of fifty lakhs of rupees to education is indeed worthy of the great Sovereign who has made it and shows how anxious His Majesty is to do good to his subjects. The annulment of the partition has not only removed a grievance which the people of Bengal had been smarting under, but is an instance of His Imperial Majesty's sound statesmanship and keen far-sightedness. It also proves how ready our Sovereign is to promote the welfare of his subjects. The placing of Assam under a Chief Commissioner will provide an efficient safeguard for the North-Eastern Frontier against the attacks of wild hill tribes such as the Abors and others. By raising Bihar to the status of a province under a Lieutenant-Governor His Imperial Majesty has earned the gratitude of the Biharis who had for a long time been asking to be separated from Bengal, while the cutting off of Orissa and Chota Nagpur from Bengal will undoubtedly be conducive to administrative efficiency.

We fully approve of the removal of the capital to Delhi and we do not believe that this change will in any way be injurious to the people of Bengal. It will on the other hand confer a real boon on the poorer section of the people of Calcutta by reducing the cost of living. The Viceroy remains in Calcutta only for about three months in the year and the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta will matter nothing to the public except only a few tradesmen. Besides, Hindus are bound to be pleased to find that the city of Delhi will be again restored to its ancient glory.

BIRBHUMVARTA,
Dec. 29rd, 1911.

32. The *Birbhumvarta* [Birbhum] of the 23rd December thinks that the
greatest good done by the modification of the
partition will be the restoration of public confidence

The Delhi announcements.

in the efficiency of constitutional agitation and in the wisdom of the leaders. Had not this modification taken place, a sense of desperation would have overtaken the Bengalis, driving them to undesirable courses of action. The transfer of the capital to Delhi should be welcomed as promoting Indian unity by removing the jealousy of Bengali influence now felt by some other provinces, and as promoting Bengali independence by making them less service-seeking. The separation of Bihar and Orissa has long been demanded by the local population who resent Bengali predominance there.

ALPANCH,
Dec. 15th and 22nd,
1911.

33. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 15th and 22nd December reproduces
an article contributed by one Khaja Muhammad
Abudur Rauf, Secretary, Anjuman-e-Islah-e-Sakhun,

Darbar congratulation.

Lucknow, who says that on account of the Durbar of His Majesty at Delhi a new era begins in India from the 12th December 1911. The King-Emperor's sympathy with his Indian subjects ought to infuse a similar sympathy in the hearts of Anglo-Indian officers for the people of India, but the writer doubts that the object will be attained for the rulers are quite ignorant of Urdu which is the *lingua franca* of India. In offices, too, English-knowing people are appointed, and the result is that English officers do not find it necessary for themselves to learn the language of the country. The result is that the rulers and the ruled are strangers to each other. The writer hopes that in future the Government will take special care to appoint such officers who know the language of the country. He also requests that during his stay in India His Imperial Majesty will please keep an Urdu-knowing man with him who will explain to him everything regarding the Indian society. By so doing the King-Emperor will leave an everlasting name in this country.

SANAY,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

34. The *Sanay* [Calcutta] of the 29th December writes:—

The new arrangement regarding Bengal is
the foremost boon of the King-Emperor; it is a
unique gift, an indication of Royal grace, which has called forth feelings
of joy and gratitude unprecedented.

We ought not to object to the separation of Assam, for political considerations connected with the North-Eastern Frontier renders it necessary, even though the Assamese be very much akin to the Bengalis. But it is to be hoped that Sylhet as peopled by Bengalis will be incorporated into the new Presidency.

Orissa is too poor to afford a separate Government for herself. If she must have a partner Bengal has the first claim. Because as against Bengalis

Uriyas had certain privileges as regards appointment to the Provincial Civil Service, which they will not probably have as against Biharis, who, Government will say, are almost on the same educational level with Uriyas. Then, again, Patna would be more distant than Calcutta.

Balassore should be incorporated into the new Governorship as a healthy place where Bengali prevails in some measure.

Manbhum as a Bengali-speaking area is most likely to remain with Bengal. It is also to be desired that Madhupur, Baidynath, Giridih, Paresnath and other sanitaris in Chota Nagpur which have been developed by Bengalis should be retained with Bengal.

The separation of Bihar and Orissa will cause no loss to the Bengalis. Rather, ere long, the national strength of the Bengalis will develop, and more Bengalis will be employed in the public service to the exclusion of up-country-men in the subordinate ranks of the police, the post office, &c.

And last of all, the new arrangements are a triumph of constitutional agitation.

35. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December writes to say that Hindus are beside themselves with joy at the reunion of the Bengali-speaking people. But their

The Delhi announcement.

joy is not shared in by some who look on the severance of Bihar and Orissa as a dismemberment of the head and one of the arms, leaving the trunk (consisting in Bengal proper) intact only. Further, the transfer of the capital from Calcutta is, in their view, a rupture of the heart, so to speak, in addition to the cutting off of the head and one of the arms. Bengal will now lose its pride of place and Calcutta will dwindle to an inferior position like Madras, for example. This is the view of all far-sighted people, who cannot rejoice therefore with the common run of Hindus. The rich men of Calcutta and Dacca will be immense losers by the change; trade also will considerably suffer, so, too, will service-holders. Politicians, heroes of the platform, and newspaper men may remain uninjured, and to the agriculturists of Bengal, too, the matter is one of indifference. Anyway, it is now to be hoped that anarchism and political deceptions will be things of the past.

36. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 19th December says that the modification of the partition of Bengal marks the success of the severe struggle in which the Bengali people had been engaged for a long time. Victory to Their Imperial Majesties is the cry which is to-day rising from crores of human throats. The history of our nation will always describe in glowing terms His Imperial Majesty's gracious favour to us. Bengalis will always adore Their Imperial Majesties in their hearts. In conclusion, the writer quotes the introductory lines of Satuntala in seeking the blessing of the Almighty on Their Imperial Majesties.

37. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 21st December cannot find language adequate to express its gratitude to the King-Emperor for the deference he has shown to public opinion in modifying the partition and the courage he has thus displayed in going against what was the unalterable resolve of Lord Morley, one of his Ministers.

38. The annulment of the partition of Bengal, writes the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 23rd December, has grieved Lord Curzon, and he and his followers will protest against it in the House of Lords. We know that the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal also will join in the protest. But they ought to know that Indians may not criticise acts of Royalty as freely as Parliament does.

39. Referring to the letter written by Nawab Mustaq Hosain Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur of Aligarh in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, dated the 20th idem, in which the Nawab Bahadur speaks of the shock and dissatisfaction which the annulment of the partition of Bengal has caused to all Indian Mussalmans, the *Hizra* [Calcutta] of the 29th December says:—

We do not think the Government will in any way be moved by the threats held out by the Nawab Bahadur. And considering that in the

MUHAMMADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

MANBHUM,
Dec. 19th, 1911.

KALYANI,
Dec. 21st, 1911.

JASOHAR,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

HIZRA,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

newly constituted Province of Bengal the strength of the Musalman population will be somewhat greater than that of the Hindu population, that the Governor will pass three months in the year at Dacca to give special attention to questions concerning Musalmans and that the Musalmans will retain the privilege of special representation, we do not find any justification for holding out any such threat. Besides this, did not the Musalmans also protest against the partition at the outset? And in spite of their subsequent adherence to the cause of partition through the advice of others, did not the Musalman leaders of both Eastern and Western Bengal assembled in their last conference at Burdwan pass a resolution praying the authorities to amalgamate the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions with Eastern Bengal? Now that this prayer has been granted, why do they make their faces long and charge the Government with treachery? Would they have done so if in his despatch proposing a modification of the partition of Bengal, Lord Hardinge had spoken of the necessity of granting the prayer of the Musalman Conference instead of that of doing justice to the Bengali Hindus? In short, we are sorry at the narrow-mindedness of the Nawab Bahadur.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

40. The transference of the capital of the Government of India from Calcutta, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December, has not unnaturally and unreasonably caused sorrow to Bengal, for the capital so long gave her a position of unique honour and glory in the Indian Empire. The opinion of the Capital often used to be considered as the opinion of all India. The transference of the capital will deprive Bengal of her position of political superiority. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that for one hundred and fifty years Bengal has monopolised the advantage of having the Capital in her bosom. She ought now to be able, by her independent efforts, to maintain the superiority she has thus acquired. If she cannot do so, it must be understood that she is unworthy of that superiority. In fact, the removal of the capital will put to test the real worth of the Bengalis. If they are really worthy, nothing but their own fault will be able to destroy their superiority. Besides, it will cause some loss to landholders in Calcutta by depreciating the value of land in the city. But the measure cannot reasonably be blamed for this small personal loss to a few zemindars. Taken as a whole, the city will suffer no material loss, for commerce and industry, to which it owes its prosperity, will continue to flourish in spite of the removal of the capital. The change will also break the Bengali's monopoly of service under the Government of India. In our opinion, however, it is wrong to desire to maintain this monopoly for ever. The people of other provinces ought now to be allowed to take legitimate share in the profession. Moreover, the less the prospect of getting service the better for the Bengalis, for they will then apply themselves to develop industry and trade.

The loss, whatever it may be, that will be caused to Bengal by the removal of the capital will, however, be more than compensated by the annulment of the partition which had brought disaster to the country. The creation of a new province with Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa will deprive the Bengalis of the almost perfect monopoly of high posts which they were so long enjoying in those countries by virtue of their high educational attainments. This, however, is what it ought to be, now that the Biharis and Uriyas are becoming more and more educated and fit for holding high posts. Besides this, under the old arrangement following the partition, the Biharis and Uriyas formed the majority of the population of the Province of Bengal. Consequently in course of time they would naturally have gained the upper hand of the Bengalis in the public service, and that would have caused the greatest heart-burning to the latter. Another thing. For the last six years the work of dividing the administration of the country as it was constituted before the partition has been going on ever so briskly. Now it will be extremely difficult and inconvenient to go back upon all that has been thus done and re-establish the old state of things. Bengal must, therefore, part with Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, although the previous state of things would undoubtedly have been most acceptable to all Bengalis. In fact, it is not that the new arrangement will make the condition of Bengal better than what it was before the partition. It is a compromise

between the pre-partition and post-partition states of the country by which the Bengalis will be able to retrieve their fortunes to a great extent. The settled fact has been unsettled and for this they must make some sacrifice in the ordinary course of things.

There is, however, one thing which deserves special attention in connection with the constitution of the new Province of Bengal under a Governor. The new province will be destitute of healthy places so that officials will be put to great trouble. This will no doubt lead ultimately to good by inducing the authorities to improve the sanitation of the country. But as it will take a long time to improve the health of the Province, it is necessary for the present to include a few adjoining healthy places in it as, for instance, the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum and Singhbhum, and, if possible, Bhagalpur and Balasore. Sylhet, Cachar and such other places also ought to be included in it on the ground that their population is mostly Bengali. In fact, when a separate administration is going to be established for the Bengali-speaking people all places where the Bengali population predominates ought to be placed under it. Biharis and Uriyas will make no objection to this arrangement. With such an arrangement and the allotment of sufficient money by the Government of India for the administration of Bengal, Bengal will not suffer any material loss through the removal of the capital and the separation of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December supports the proposals made and arguments adduced by a correspondent subscribing himself "Official" in the *Empire* of the 23rd idem for including Manbhum, the Sonthal Parganas, Purnea and Bhagalpore in Bengal with a view to removing the hardships which will otherwise be caused to all officers under the Government of Bengal.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

42. Manbhum, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December, has few things in common with the rest of Chota Nagpur. Its population is mostly Bengali, its common language is Bengali, its system of land tenure is similar to the Bengali system and different from the Chota Nagpur system. During the last three years not a single inhabitant of Manbhum has been able to secure election to the Legislative Council on the ground that the inhabitants of Manbhum have no sympathy with Biharis. Manbhum should, therefore, be included in Bengal and not in Bihar. The inhabitants of Manbhum have memorialised the Viceroy on the subject. We believe that it will be highly satisfactory to all people if Manbhum, Singhbhum, Purulia, the Sonthal Parganas and Sylhet are included in Bengal.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

43. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 19th December says that in language, system of land-tenures, system of administration and so forth the Manbhum district is altogether different from Bihar and akin to Bengal. There is not a single Hindi school in the district. Moreover, if Manbhum is included in Bengal it will be within the jurisdiction of the High Court that will be established at Patna. But Calcutta is nearer to it than Patna. On these grounds His Excellency Lord Hardinge is prayed to include Manbhum in Bengal.

MANBHUM,
Dec. 19th, 1911.

44. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 25th December also writes in the above strain, and says that it will be disastrous to Manbhum if it is included in Bihar instead of in Bengal.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Dec. 25th, 1911.

45. Referring to the deputation which waited on the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet on the 23rd idem to urge on him the necessity of including Sylhet in Bengal, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th December says that in the opinion of the deputation a separation of Sylhet from Bengal will deprive the inhabitants of Sylhet of many of the privileges which they are now enjoying and prove injurious to Bengal also. It is hoped that Lord Hardinge will carefully consider the matter.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

46. Sylhet, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December, naturally forms a part of Bengal as 90 per cent. of its inhabitants are Bengali-speaking. It was only in 1874 that it was separated from Bengal and united with Assam on the plea of administrative convenience. On the partition of Bengal it was again united with Bengal. Now the 26 lakhs Bengali-speaking Hindu and Musalman inhabitants of the district are unanimously praying the Government to include it in Bengal, instead of in Assam, in the new territorial redistribution. We hope that Lord Hardinge will not wound their feelings by denying them this prayer.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Jan. 2nd, 1911.

47. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd January supports the representation which is going to be made by the people of Sylhet and Cachar.

Sylhet and Cachar. The paper has never been able to make out the reason for making those districts a part of Assam, and suggests that along with them the district of Goalpara also should be placed under Bengal.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

48. The *Moslem Hitaiishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December does not want to see Singhbhum and Manbhum placed under the Governorship of Bengal, but Maldah and Sylhet should be included. The people in the two former districts who speak Bengali speak Hindi equally well, and Hindi is their home language. It is to be hoped that Moslems will agitate for the exclusion of these two districts from the new Bengal.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

49. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th December would be glad to see Sylhet incorporated into the new Governorship of Bengal. Similarly it would like to see Manbhum, Singhbhum and Sonthal Parganas, with is peopled mostly by Bengalis, united with the rest of the Bengali-speaking districts.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

The limits of the new Bengal Presidency.

50. The *Moslem Hitaiishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December asks for the inclusion of Sylhet and Malda Districts in the new Bengal Presidency.

NIHAR,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

51. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 26th December has heard that it is under contemplation to transfer Contai, Dantan and part of Tamluk subdivision to Balasore. If this is true, a strong agitation ought to be set up against it at once, for the Contai people have been educating themselves in Bengali in all grades of schools for some time past and it would be hard indeed for them to have to learn Uriya again.

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

52. The *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 23rd December takes the people of Gaya to task and questions their intelligence for their proposal of Gaya being made the headquarters of the new Local Government, and hopes that the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India will not consider the proposal as coming from the representatives of Bihar.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

53. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th December writes:—

A capital for Bihar.

Patna is the only possible choice. Though the Orissa public may find it somewhat remote, no other place is possible after suitable consideration of all the facts.

HITAVARTA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

54. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th December ridicules the prayer of the people of Gaya for making that town the capital of Bihar by proposing the name of Rajagrih which, claiming to be the ancient capital of the powerful king Jarasandh in the age of Mahabharat, should be given preference over all other places.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

Capital of Bihar.

55. Referring to the agitation set on foot in Gaya and Bhagalpur for making either of these the capital of Bihar, the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 30th December describes the importance of Mithila and its claim to be the capital of the new Province of Bihar, but says an impartial consideration induces it to accept Patna as being the fittest place for locating the headquarters of the Bihar Government.

56. The people of Bihar will remain ever grateful, says the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 23rd December 1911, to His Majesty the King-Emperor for the beneficent announcement made at the Delhi Durbar giving separate Government to the much suppressed province of Bihar which can boast of a brilliant record in the past; and the history of the Modern Bihar will have this Delhi Durbar as its starting-point.

Praying for the long life and happiness of His Majesty, the paper exhorts the Biharis to shake off their lethargy and to fully utilise the great opportunity for progress afforded by the Royal boon, for they would never rise again if they unfortunately miss the opportunity now.

57. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th December notes that Biharis are jubilant at the separation of Bihar, but that Uriyas are somewhat sorry at the new arrangement. But regrets are useless, for the thing is already an accomplished fact.

58. According to the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 30th December the joy of the Biharis knows no bound on account of the separation of their province from Bengal.

59. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 28th December threatens boycott of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* by the Biharis if it indulges in writing against the separation of Bihar from Bengal.

60. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December believes that the union hitherto subsisting between Hindus and Moslems in Bihar was largely the result of common grievances against the influence of Bengalis in Bihar. With these grievances now removed, it is likely that a feeling of antagonism may now develop between Bihari Hindus and Moslems, and the Moslems being there in a decided minority are sure to go to the wall ultimately. This is the apprehension of many thoughtful people. And the fact remains that the Maharaja of Darbhanga is not pleased at the separation of Bihar.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December takes the *Hindu Patriot*, which the writer says is now conducted with the help of a Madras, severely to task for saying in imitation of the *Statesman* that "the opinion of Bengal is very strong" against the removal of the head quarters of the Government of India from Calcutta. How has the *Patriot* arrived at this egregious conclusion? Has any public meeting been held in Bengal protesting against the transference of the capital? On the contrary, popular leaders throughout Bengal are viewing the change with equanimity. Is public opinion fashioned within the four walls of the *Patriot* office at the bidding of its Madras writer?

62. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th December, referring to the transfer of the capital, remarks:—

The transfer of the capital. The change is no doubt a momentous one. It will facilitate provincial independence, leaving the central Government free to devote attention to the critical situation abroad, in Persia, etc. The cause of the internal unrest is now removed, so the internal situation will now require little attention from the Viceroy. Moreover, the transfer to Delhi will make for closer relations with the Feudatory Princes, necessary for the maintenance of the Imperial fabric. The Viceroy at Delhi will be more accessible to these Princes, so the Political Agents will henceforth find their influence diminished.

Then again the situation in Persia may precipitate a war between Russia and England or may lead to the development of a strong Moslem Power, which in time may again despatch its Nadir Shahs, Mahmuds and Genghiz Khans to invade India from the north-west.

Lastly, outside Bengal, Delhi will be preferred as capital to Calcutta. Bengalis should not object to the erection of a centre of Western culture and influence in northern India, with its attendant train of blessings. The trade of Calcutta will not suffer and if house property depreciates in the European quarter, the house-owners have gained enough during the last few years to put up with some loss. Bengalis will henceforth have to turn their attention to

MITHILA MIHIR,
Dec. 23rd, 1911.

SAMAY,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

SHIKSHA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

MUHAMMADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

SAMAY,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

trade, like the Marwaris, seeing that the doors of service under the Central Government will be closed to them.

On these grounds, Bengalis should dissociate themselves from any participation in any agitation against the transfer of the capital from Calcutta which may be got up by the Europeans here. These men some time ago foully abused us and sought to put us to all sorts of trouble with Government and now they dare call for our assistance.

But all the same, one cannot but feel a pang of regret at this sudden break with traditions of English and Bengali progress now extending over a century and a half associated with Calcutta.

ALPANCH,
Dec. 15th and 22nd,
1911.

63. Congratulating Delhi for its being made the capital of India once more, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 15th and 22nd December exhorts the people of India to

remain faithful and loyal to their kind and loving Emperor who has given liberty, peace, order and prosperity to the country.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Dec. 27th, 1911.

64. After extending a most cordial and loyal welcome to Their Imperial Majesties, the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 27th December remarks that the transfer of

the capital from Calcutta which is associated with the rise of British power in India is bound to cause regret among the Bengalis, who, however, find in the modification of the Partition a more than ample compensation. It is certainly desirable that the glories of Delhi should be revived, but Murshidabad can on the same ground rightly claim to have her position as capital of Bengal restored to her.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

65. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th December supports the transfer of the capital to Delhi as being a central site suitable to the majority of Indians. If so-called

Bengali leaders from strictly selfish motives oppose the change, what little value would be attached to their talk of promoting an Indian nation?

Then again the change will facilitate the growth of provincial independence. If it is true that the present members of the provincial legislature are men of no backbone and education, it must not be forgotten that these evils are sure to be corrected in time, so that in time the Legislative Council of Bengal is sure to develop more and more influence.

And lastly, Lord Hardinge has won our gratitude by freeing Bengal from a Civilian head of Government, mindless of the Civilian plea that they and they alone can satisfactorily govern Bengal.

HITAVARTA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

66. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 23th December 1911 strongly supports, on economical grounds, the proposal of the *Capital* that the Government of India be permanently located at Simla as this would save the enormous sum of money that will have to be expended at Delhi.

The *Hitavarta* suggests that the new Imperial city, the foundation-stone of which has been laid down by the King-Emperor, would remain a permanent place for Royal celebrations only, while Simla would be the seat of Government throughout the year, the Viceroy making a trip round the country in winter when it is very cold up the hills.

SHIKSHA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

67. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 28th December would have the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* prosecuted for using objectionable language in reference to the Viceroy, and expects the educated community to boycott the two papers.

Wanted prosecution of the
Englishman and *Statesman*.

SAMAY,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

68. In drawing attention to the article against the Delhi announcements appearing in the *Statesman* of the 14th December last, in which the recall of the Viceroy was demanded, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th

December remarks that such impudence and license would amount to sedition if indulged in by an Indian journal. Government should be careful to punish the offender in the present case unless it wants similar license to be indulged in by an Indian paper, too, on another occasion.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

69. The rumoured arrangement, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December, that of the 50,000 Durbar medals struck for distribution among civil and military

Distribution of Durbar medals.

officers about 40,000 will go to civil officers and their wives, has caused dissatisfaction among the 50,000 military men who have worked day and night for the success of the Durbar arrangements. The attention of Lord Hardinge is drawn to the matter.

70. The *Moslem Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December noticing that the Nawab of Murshidabad got no title at the late Durbar while the Nawab of Dacca did, explains the fact by saying that the latter acts as a leader of his co-religionists while the former takes no part in public life.

A. G. C. I. E. for the Nawab of Dacca.

71. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 28th December says that the name of Lord Hardinge will always be remembered with respect by both the Biharis and the Bengalis for the important changes made possible by his wise statesmanship.

72. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th December 1911 supports the suggestion of the *Lahore Tribune* that Sind be annexed to the Punjab, giving this province a seaboard to develop its trade, and proposes that a larger portion of Assam be kept under the Bengal Government, only the frontier being placed in charge of the Chief Commissioner.

73. A correspondent named Rohini Kanta Bhattacharya of Hilailya, Tangail, writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December to say that at present Tangail is engaged in waging an agitation against the proposal to divide the Mymensingh district, or if the proposal must be carried out, against making Jamalpore instead of Madhupore the headquarters of the new district. The journey to Jamalpore from every part of the Tangail subdivision is troublesome and inconvenient. From some parts of the subdivision Jamalpore is twice as distant as Mymensingh town. And besides Sarishabari and Jagannathganj and all parts of it are connected with Jamalpore by steamer line only. This line also is situated at the western end of the subdivision, so that from most places in it the stations on the lines are 20 to 30 miles distant. The Divisional Commissioner is requested to consider these points.

74. We are glad to hear, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December, that the Government of the United Provinces will soon get an Executive Council, and we hope that the Government of the Punjab also will not be deprived of one.

Executive Councils for the United Provinces and the Punjab.

75. We hope, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December, that the authorities will make suitable arrangements for relieving the hardships of the subordinate officers under the Government of India, for whom the removal of the capital to Delhi will mean loss of money on account of travelling expenses and disorganisation of settled family arrangements.

76. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th December is glad at the appointment of Mr. P. N. Mukherji as Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, and says that the man best fitted to fill his place in the office of the Calcutta Corporation is Babu Lalit Chandra Mitra, who is at present License Officer under the Corporation.

77. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th December is glad to see Mr. P. N. Mukherji appointed Inspector-General of Registration. It is to be hoped that his successor as Municipal Secretary will be Babu Lalit Chandra Mitra, a veteran, well-educated and able municipal servant and son of the late Rai Dina Bandhu Mitra Bahadur.

78. Referring to a *Pioneer's* correspondent suggesting that the King-Emperor should order the adoption of the Roman character in place of the different vernaculars used in the country, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st January does not expect His Majesty to do anything like it, since the command would give pain to crores of his subjects.

The Roman character for Indian vernaculars.

HITAVADI
Dec. 29th, 1911.

MOSLEM HITAVADI
Dec. 29th, 1911.

SHIKSHA
Dec. 28th, 1911.

HITAVARTA
Dec. 28th, 1911.

HITAVADI
Dec. 29th, 1911.

HITAVADI
Dec. 29th, 1911.

HITAVADI
Dec. 29th, 1911.

HITAVADI
Dec. 29th, 1911.

NAYAK
Dec. 26th, 1911.

BASUMATI
Dec. 30th, 1911.

HINDI BANGAVASI
Jan. 1st, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

79. Referring to the rumour that Lord Hardinge will soon be called Home for diplomatic service in France, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December says:—
The rumour of Lord Hardinge's being called Home.

We shall be extremely sorry if the rumour proves true. Already His Excellency's sympathy with the Indian people has endeared him to them and they now expect many blessings from him. If, however, he must go, the appointment of a member of the Royal family as Viceroy in his place will give real satisfaction to the people.

MOSLEM HITAIHSI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

80. The *Moslem Hitaihsi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December prays for extra pensions to the family of the late Nawab of Oudh as the present descendants are too numerous to live on the humble amount actually granted.

In this connection the paper publishes a letter from Dr. Guru Charan Ghosh, ex-family physician to Wajed Ali Shah, praying for a similar enhancement and asking the Moslems to agitate over the matter.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

81. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December takes the Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on the Marriage Bill. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on that many influential and true Hindus are enthusiastically supporting the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu's Marriage Bill. As a matter of fact, not more than one or two influential Hindus have supported the Bill, and these, too, cannot claim to be true Hindus. Like the veiled Buddhists of old they are veiled Brahmins who think it advantageous on their part to call themselves Hindus. But they have no influence on the Hindu society.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ALPANCH,
Dec. 15th & 22nd 1911.

82. Referring to the arrival of His Majesty at Delhi, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 15th and 22nd December says that the event is unique in the history of India. The present Durbar surpasses similar durbars held in Delhi before. On account of His Majesty's arrival India's evil days have now passed away.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

83. The *Times*, says the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th December, has always been an enemy of Indian progress. This alone can explain its hostility to a leader of Indian progress like the Gaekwar. It is a pity that a journal of its standing should have been so ready to publish allegations against His Highness which have now been contradicted by his Secretary and are thus proved false.

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Dec. 22nd, 1911.

84. Referring to an article in the *Times* charging the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda of disloyalty on account of some mistake made by him at the time of paying homage to His Majesty at Delhi, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 22nd December reproduces the refutation of the above charges as it appeared in the *Statesman* and says that the shortcomings of the Maharaja were not intentional but simply a mistake for which the Maharaja has offered an apology. A similar mistake was committed by Sivaji when he went to the court of Emperor Aurungzeb, who is said to have connived at this fault of the Raja, though some English historians say that for this breach of etiquette Sivaji was compelled to sit in a place which was below his dignity. The paper also reproduces the opinion of the *Daily News* refuting the *Times'* accusation that the Maharaja gave shelter to the agitators of Bengal.

MOSLEM HITAIHSI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

85. The *Moslem Hitaihsi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December laments that Indian Moslems as such got no boons at the last Durbar. But the fault lay with the King's advisers. Anyway as His Majesty is still amongst us, he may yet see his way to granting Moslems separate representation on local bodies throughout India as his gift.

86. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December prays for the grant of separate representation to Moslems on local bodies in India as a Royal boon.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

87. Referring to the report published in *Capital* to the effect that His Imperial Majesty will grant a few more boons while in Calcutta, the *Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December says:—

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

We hope that one of these boons will be the release of all political prisoners, convicted or under trial.

88. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th December is glad to hear that the King-Emperor intends announcing at Calcutta a fresh "boon" in the shape of throwing open to Indians the higher ranks of the army.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

89. On behalf of the Moslems of Bengal, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December extends a cordial and loyal welcome to Their Imperial Majesties to Calcutta, pleading the special claim of its co-religionists on the Royal favour as being a weaker people than the other Indian communities.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

90. In extending a cordial welcome to the King-Emperor the *Khulnawasi* [Khulna] of the 30th December remarks:—

KHULNAVASI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

Welcome to the King-Emperor. Bengalis will be grateful to Your Imperial Majesty generation after generation for the boon you have granted us. By pouring divine nectar you have healed the deep wound in the Bengali's heart inflicted by Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal. You have rained down peace and thereby stopped the furious tempest of unrest which blew all over India as the result of Lord Curzon's serious mistake. Your august father, King Edward, proclaimed that mistakes committed by his officers were sure to be rectified. During his short reign he could not himself see this mistake corrected, but to-day he sees from Heaven you, his worthy son, carrying out his father's promise by rectifying the serious blunder committed by Curzon and Brodick. May all blessings be thine.

And if Your Majesty pardons our impudence, we shall pray to you, since you have of your grace modified the partition to please the people, to do away with the repressive policy which was adopted in consequence of that measure and which has stopped your people from freely writing and speaking about their sentiments—so that their personal liberty may be complete and they may boast of enjoying all the full rights of British citizens. Subjects of a Sovereign like you, we have to so guide our conduct as to keep in humour even the humblest of your officers and to be afraid to speak out the truth.

91. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 30th December accords a hearty welcome to Their Majesties and gives a photograph of the King-Emperor with a metrical address of welcome in Sanskrit from the Vaidyak Sidhant Sanrakshini Sabha (an institution for the preservation of the Indian system of medical science) in which the members express their inability to adequately sing the praises and importance of the British rule under which all the castes are living in peace.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

92. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st January also, welcoming Their Majesties, says that their advent has turned Calcutta into a paradise, and after describing the splendid preparations by the people to receive them concludes:—

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 1st, 1912.

Your announcement at Delhi has been accepted as *nirmalya* (remains of the offerings to a deity). You have, however, given us hope of some further gifts. It is difficult to guess what those gifts are to be. What more boons than those already granted should we ask for? But the desire is to get a boon, however. The repeal of the "Press Act" is the first and foremost of the measures that suggest themselves. Can, then, our hope of having the "Press Act" repealed be unnatural? Boons or no boons what we earnestly want is to have a sight of you. Blessed shall we be by simply seeing you. So please come. Welcome! Welcome!!

93. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th December publishes an invocation of welcome to Their Imperial Majesties. It is true that Bengal has nothing in the way of riches and magnificence to offer to them comparable to what they witnessed at Delhi.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

but in loyalty they yield to none. Regardless of all differences of opinion, all Bengalis now give them a heartfelt, joyous and reverent welcome. The present generation of Bengalis must be fortunate indeed in having an opportunity of seeing Royalty—an opportunity denied to their fathers for many generations. Bengal, now made holy by the touch of the Emperor's feet, has long been under foreign yoke. Never during all her long past did a spirit of nationality ever develop among her people as now. They have now learnt to be men. Crossing the bounds of narrowness, they have now floated the barque of life on the sea of action. East and north, west and south, the Bengali is now displaying his aptitude and genius. The glory and eminence of Bengalis now stand unimpaired from Kashmir to Travancore, from the Indus to Mandalay on the banks of the Irrawadi. And we freely admit that it is the liberal English education and the impartiality of the British system of Government which has enabled the Bengalis—in these days of the survival of the fittest—to cross the furious waves of the ocean of action and attain to the foremost place among the Indian people. Lord of half the world, Ruler who holds the destinies of millions of subjects of various nations in the hollow of his hand, you are now the head of that system of Government. Bengalis have always been poor and though their land is fertile, the people themselves lack food. The main source of livelihood to Bengalis has been service of the State. On the occasion of your auspicious visit the wails which were arising from disease, sorrow and famine and want of pure drinking water, from the peaceful homes of Bengal are now stilled. The half-starved and hungry and thirsty people of Bengal, checking their tears, suppressing tormenting sighs in their bosoms, are to-day freely worshipping you. Your incomparable policy of conciliation has to-day united all Bengalis, has extinguished the fire which burnt for six years long. Therefore, you will always be placed on a golden throne in the temple of their hearts. In conclusion, may God so ordain that the golden era in the history of Bengal which you inaugurate may succeed in leading Bengalis towards their ever-cherished ideal.

NAYAK,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

94. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th December welcomes Their Imperial Majesties as follows:—

Welcome to Their Imperial Majesties. Come, Emperor of India, come, King of Kings, to this land which is verdant with crops and is cooled by zephyrs from the Malaya Mount. Come, Gracious Queen-Empress, to Bengal where five crores of throats sing your welcome. Fortunate is our city to be graced by the august presence of you both, and happy are its people to see you in their midst. The touch of your hallowed feet now sanctifies our mother-country, and we are earning endless merit by being able to have a look at you. For, as our Sovereign Lord and Lady, you are to us as gods. Your Imperial Majesty holds sway over nearly half of the world and is to us an incarnation of Vishnu. It is nearly after thousand years that an Emperor has graced our province with a visit. During the durbar at Delhi you have granted us a boon, the like of which had never even been dreamt of before, and this fact has strengthened our belief that you can grant any boon that your subjects may pray for. We, therefore, welcome you and your august Consort, who is like the Goddess of Fortune, to our city. It is usual to worship a god with offerings of rich gems and costly fabrics of silk and wool. But to us the richest gem in the world is your most gracious self. So we have nothing to give you except our respectful love.

Whatever we have is but yours. You are the object of our love and worship. You are indeed the personification of love, affection and respect. Our eyes feast upon your gracious persons, and you also are seeing us. Sire, the people of the province of Bengal, which was once a stranger to famine, poverty and pestilence, are now lean and poor and cannot even find a full meal every day. Sire, the Bengali who at one time used to pass his days in the blissful occupation of singing hymns to that Emperor of Emperors—Srikrishna, is now shedding tears of grief. The land of Bengal which always used to be verdant with crops is now suffering from a chronic scarcity of water. There was a time when every temple in this province used to shine with the light of many a lamp and numbers of little twinkling lamps used to float away in the waters of the Ganges. But now the ghats on that river are

the scenes of cremations. There is not perhaps another country in the whole world where so much disease, so much poverty, so much grief and so much want prevail. A prosperous people were we of a rich country, but now our mother-country is reduced to poverty and we have become like street beggars. Look, look Sire, at the Bengalis who belong to a province which was at one time, as it were, the jewel on India's crown, which by virtue of its learning and intelligence used to guide the whole of India, which was the birth-place of great men like Ganesh, Gangadhar Vanabhatta, Sriharsha, Halayudha, Sulapani, Chaitanya, Krishnananda, Vidyapati, Ohandidasa, Gobindadasa, Srikrishna and Raghunatha, where beggary and starvation were quite unknown, and which used to be the repository of every kind of riches, fortune and beauty. Ruling triumphantly as you do over almost the whole world, may we not expect that you will make us your subjects worthy of a great personage like you August Self? Cast one glance at us and fulfil the fond object of our desire, for verily you possess the power of granting men their desires.

Sire, we know no present nor any future—the memories of the past are quite enough to make us contented. And hence it is usual with us on a day of rejoicing to conjure up the aching memories of the past and thus render the happiness of the present more intense. It is customary with us to shed tears while invoking our gods. This day is a very auspicious day for Bengal. Hence the painful memories of the past, of grief, insult and mortification are rising up in our minds and prompting us to describe them with tearful eyes to you, who are our Sovereign, our God, our protector. Shall we tell you, Sire, how in spite of our receiving English education, mastering the English language, and adopting English dress and habits, many of your officers, who earn their living from you and rule over us, cast the dire stigma of disloyalty upon us? Misconstruing the language in which we couched our prayers and expressed the feelings which had been welling up in our hearts, they persecuted us and painted in the dark colour of sedition the Bengali literature which is modelled after your English literature. Our bodies, our lives, our minds, and, in fact, everything that we have, belong to you and to your nation which rules over us. Why, then, do they look upon us with such an eye of suspicion? You are alike the Sovereign of the white English people and of ourselves. Bind the two nations then, Sire, in the tender bonds of brotherly love. If you can unite the whites and the blacks in the bond of loyalty, Sire, you will be able to make even impossibility possible. Grant us this prayer, this boon of love, and we shall not ask for anything else.

Come, Empress Mary, come and sit on the Emperor's left. Come, O Mother and sit on the throne on which once sat Sita, Damayanti, Draupadi and Gandhari. Let our eyes be gratified by looking at you two, who are like Rama and Sita. Every man and woman in this land is eager to worship you. Your loyal subjects of Bengal are shouting in one voice:—

**LONG LIVE THE KING-EMPEROR, LONG LIVE THE QUEEN.
EMPRESS.**

95. In a poem published in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th December 1911, Babu Asutosh Das Gupta Mahalanabis of Sibpur (Howrah), describes "United Bengal" as offering a loyal and respectful welcome to 'Their Imperial Majesties' as follows:—

Your Imperial Majesties are like the gods Siva and Durga. I do not know how I am to worship you, and I am too poor to give you anything in the shape of offerings. My children are poor and starving and are crying for food, and the sight of their lean and emaciated forms break my heart. I do not know for what offence they are suffering so much agonies, though at one time their country used to be verdant with crops. Whatever I have I give away all over the world without receiving anything in return. But the touch of your hallowed feet fills me with new life because you have healed up my aching sore, you have reunited my body, which had been cut in two. In order to offer you a pleasing welcome my sons have decked their country in a gay attire which they have obtained by begging, and they will not think of their poverty so long as you remain as their guest. They are poor and are practically strangers in their own homes, but still their hearts throb with joy at

NAYAK,
Dec. 30th 1911.

having you in their midst. The Hindus are proverbially loyal and look upon their Sovereign as a god. Grant them your gracious protection, ascertain and redress their wants and grievances and the Lord Almighty will bless you.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

96. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December characterises the proposal to carry His Imperial Majesty on the shoulders of respectable men in Calcutta as silly and astounding. The Hindu Shashtra and custom furnish no rule or precedent for such an action. Maharaja Nahusha alone is said in the Puranas to have ridden on the shoulders of his subjects, but the case is cited as an example of Nahusha's oppressive propensity.

NAYAK,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

97. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th December writes as follows in its leading article under the heading "Seeing the Sovereign":—

"Seeing the Sovereign."
In this article we shall recapitulate what we have already said as to how the common poor people inhabiting Calcutta may be able to see Their Imperial Majesties during their visit to the city. This recapitulation is necessary because we think that the authorities have paid no heed to our words. You rulers of India are wont to demand loyalty from the people, but you do not know what causes the growth of loyalty, neither would you care to follow our advice on the subject. The point is that you have not as yet known the Indian people, nor got any acquaintance with their hearts. Consequently you do not trust the Indians, and so your police oppress them. The arrangements made at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar were excellent, and yet the police behaved very badly with the townsmen in the Badshahi Mela and on two sides of the roads along which Their Imperial Majesties were to pass. The Government of England have a fellow-feeling towards the people of England, and so the British police is very courteous. If you, our rulers, can become full of fellow-feeling towards Indians, then there will grow a profound loyalty in their hearts for their Sovereign. So long as you will not be able to trust us fully, we, too, will not be able to respect you fully; for, you being the protector and we the protected, we will not be able fully to show our respect for you unless you first show affection and fellow-feeling towards us.

His Imperial Majesty will arrive at Prinsep's Ghat at noon on Saturday and will thence proceed to Government House through the maidan. We hear that no one will be allowed to see the King-Emperor from the maidan, save those who will purchase tickets. The masses of poor men whose life-blood is collected drop by drop to fill the coffers of the Government with crores of rupees will be deprived of the opportunity to see their Sovereign. Such as you are you want us to show unselfish loyalty! From your conduct we see that you are selfish, you are seekers of titles and mendicants for honour and you crave the spurious loyalty of rich men. The common people do not seek title or *khat* or Royal favour. They seek only to see their Sovereign. They seek to gratify themselves by the sight of their Sovereign whom they give half of their means of subsistence. On what ground do you want to deprive them of the opportunity to fulfil this desire on their part? The police may say that as they are entrusted with the work of guarding the persons of Their Imperial Majesties, they have done what they think best for the purpose. Very well, if you are so suspicious, we cannot help it. What you say you do not follow in action. Addressing His Imperial Majesty, Sir Lewis Jenkins spoke of the loyalty of the Indians, and even quoted the *sastras* in support of it, but in practice the arrangements made by the police remained supreme. Very well, let it be as you like. But you must make some arrangement enabling the people to see their Sovereign. Let Their Imperial Majesties sit at a window on the second floor of Government House and the people pass below in bands entering through one gate of the house and going out through another. Can anybody have any objection to this arrangement? Why is Lord Hardinge objecting to it? We can boldly say that if it is allowed, at least two lakhs of people belonging to all classes will flock to see Their Imperial Majesties. Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has got the charge of making this arrangement, and we hope that in consultation with the Governor-General he will arrive at a satisfactory solution of the matter. If the people's desire is not fulfilled, both he and the Governor-General will be blamed throughout the country. We

are receiving hundreds of letters on the subject every day. People not only in Calcutta but also in the mufassal are desirous of seeing the King-Emperor in the above way, and if a day is fixed for it large numbers of people from distant villages will flock to the city to see His Imperial Majesty. His Excellency the Governor-General should bear in mind that the feelings of the Bengalis will be greatly wounded if he remains indifferent in this matter.

98. In extending a cordial welcome to Calcutta to Their Imperial Majesties, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th December refers to the signs of rejoicing

The Royal visit to Calcutta. apparent everywhere in the city at the impending visit and apostrophises Job Charnock over the immense change for the better which has come over the humble town of which he laid the foundation, and winds up with an expression of hope that, if necessary, the personal intervention of the King-Emperor will secure to the meanest of his subjects a greater opportunity to get a sight of his person than the arrangements now made provide. And in concluding a suggestion is made that if more "boons" are in contemplation the abolition of the Press Act should be one of them.

99. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th December strongly calls for the removal of the existing arrangement whereby some Indian ladies are to have seats almost over the heads of Their Imperial Majesties at the Amphitheatre to witness the Pageant as contrary to Indian ideas of propriety. A still greater outrage on such ideas is the location of a lavatory in an equally unsuitable position, in close proximity to the Royal seats, for the same ladies. And, again, what is the basis of the distinction being made in favour of some ladies who are to go to the Amphitheatre free, as against others who are to pay for the privilege? And, lastly, it is scandalous that aristocratic noblemen should have evaded payment of subscriptions in aid of the Pageant and resorted to shop-keeping principles like a circus or theatre company to raise the necessary funds.

100. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December complains that though 15,000 school boys have been invited from Howrah to see the King enter Calcutta only 64 of them are Moslems and they all are taken from muktabas. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is drawn to this.

101. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December complains that no Bengali Muslim newspaper was invited to Prinsep's Ghat to meet the King.

102. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th December writes:— In connection with the Royal visit, we notice that not even all members of the Reception Committee have been invited to Prinsep's Ghat; small subscribers have been ignored. The Press, too, has been similarly treated, selected representatives only having been invited. Want of space may be a real difficulty, but at least space for all press representatives should have been found.

103. An eye-witness of Arrah writes to the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 21st December of the good fortune of Arrah and its people to be favoured with the sight of the King-Emperor, but regrets that Queen-Empress Mary was not there. Referring to the removal of the barrier by the order of His Majesty to enable the people to see him, he says that His Majesty's praises are being sung in every household.

104. The removal of the barrier at Arrah under the command of His Majesty to enable the crowd to see him to their heart's content affords the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th December 1911 a proof of the fact that the King-Emperor has confidence in his subjects, and unlike the Government officials does not believe in the presence of assassins everywhere.

105. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th December asks if in the midst of the universal rejoicing caused in India by the Royal boons, the political prisoners and their relations only are to heave sighs of grief and despair. These prisoners were

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

SHIKSHA,
Dec. 21st, 1911.

HITAVARTA,
Dec. 28th, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 29th, 1911.

not ordinary criminals but respectable people induced to follow wrong paths by political difference or mistake. It is highly regrettable that such men should be rotting in prison at this time. The most notable of them are Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mr. Chidambaram Pillay. People have been expecting Mr. Tilak's release every day. Will not His Imperial Majesty be gracious enough to release the political prisoners in India?

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 24th & 25th, 1911.

106. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] in its issues of the 24th and 25th December warns its readers against looking upon the assembly which met in Calcutta on Tuesday last as

The National Congress. the *National Congress* of 1906, for it is now an assembly of only a certain section of the Indians, and says that its existence on the present lines is no longer desirable, as it means sheer waste of money. The principal aim of the Congress should be self-help. It should be doing its work all the year round instead of passing a number of resolutions once a year and then go into slumber. The situation having changed, the Congress should also change its method of work.

The authorities, continues the paper, deny our possessing necessary capacity for work; we repudiate the charge, but cannot produce any evidence. If we show our capacity by actually doing some work the authorities will be compelled to give what is our just right. The Congress has not done anything so far to disseminate Mr. Wacha's writings on economical subjects. The translation of work on political and economical subjects in different vernaculars if circulated would go a great way to educate the people. The Congress would do well to recognize its two-fold duties. While passing resolutions to express its aims and aspirations it should pay attention to the work of organization also by forming district and subdivisional associations the importance of which cannot be denied by any thoughtful man.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA
Dec. 29th, 1911.

107. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th December has no

Mr. Basu's speech in the Congress.

quarrel with the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress when he defines the object of the Congress to be the consolidation of the various limbs of the Indian nation, but the question is, what are the means adopted by that body to attain that end. The answer is—None at all. The Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu quite unnecessarily brought in a number of questions relating to social and religious matters in his political speech.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

108. In reporting the conclusion of the proceedings of the Congress, which it calls the Convention Congress, the *Bharat*

Self-government in the Congress.

Mitra [Calcutta] of the 30th December, in reviewing the Presidential speech, says that the whole did not look like the outcome of Mr. Dar's pen, and bears no comparison with the speech delivered at the Congress of 1906. Mr. Dar's speech is teeming with praises of the British rule. Of course the paper does not consider it a sin to praise the British rule, but holds that uncalled for praise lowers the prestige of both the one who is being praised and the one who praises unnecessarily. The most important part of the speech is that in which the Indians have been declared unfit for self-government, the arguments being those hitherto advanced by men who were opposed to the Congress. Opposition against journey by sea, to consider the provisions of Mr. Basu's Bill as being dangerous, to treat a large number of Indians as untouchable, the paucity of literate men and women, the presence of a large number of widows under five years of age, and the strained relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans have been enumerated among the disqualifications. But England did not wait to give the right of voting till every individual of the kingdom became educated. Eighteen different languages were being spoken in the precincts of New York when it came into the possession of the English. It is no use writing much on the subject. Readers would see that self-government is not incompatible with any diversity of race, language, etc. What is, however, badly needed is unity among the people. If personal feelings are set aside and a sustained agitation carried on, self-government may be obtained by men of even the present generation.

MITHILA MITRA,
Dec. 30th, 1911.

109. Referring to the small attendance at the last Calcutta session of the National Congress, the *Mithila Mitra* [Darbhanga] of the 30th December says that it is not due to the

The Indian National Congress.

reason alleged by the Anglo-Indian papers that the reconstitution and reform of the Legislative Councils have made the Congress unnecessary, but the fact is that being a conventional congress of only a section of the Indians it no longer commands the confidence of the general public as it did before the split in Surat in 1907.

110. In its daily issue of the 26th December the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta], after going into the history of the Christmas festivity, writes:—

The Christmas.

So the 25th of December was not the birthday of Jesus Christ; but still the people feasted on that day in the name of Christ. The reason for this is that the Christian religion is unable to purify the man's soul. The Christians were obliged to adopt the celebration day of the heathens who became converts, but refused to give up the day of their annual feasting.

In fact, the Christian teachings are imperfect and based on selfishness. Its imperfectness lies in its not telling the reason for equality among men which it preaches. Its selfish nature is apparent from its teaching that only those will be saved who have faith in Christ. Hindu religion teaches that equality of men is due to the unity of God and that salvation depends upon the doings (*karma*) of every individual. Nevertheless we look upon the Christian religion with respect, for its tenets are good. The conduct of Christians, however, does not add to the dignity of their religion. For illustration one has to see what France has done with regard to Morocco, what Italy is doing with regard to Tripoli and Russia to Persia.

111. Commenting on the views of those who have applied to His Imperial Majesty to stop cow-slaughter in India, the *Alpanch* [Baukipore] of the 1st December says that the

Cow-slaughter in India.

scarcity of milk, ghee, &c., is not due to the slaughter of cows, as alleged by the petitioners, but to the want of grain and fodder, which are becoming scarce owing to growing cultivation of jute, and that the prayer is merely meant to stop cow-sacrifice on the occasion of the Bakr-Id festival and thus to wound the feelings of the Muhammadans, in spite of the fact that the slaughter is enjoined by the Vedas themselves. The paper concludes by saying that His Imperial Majesty may give the order asked for, but the memorialists will ultimately have to repent.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 6th January 1912.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 26th, 1911.

ALPANCH,
Dec. 1st, 1911.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 6th January 1912.

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REPORT PART II

RECEIVED

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Week ending February 6th January 1938.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, samindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	600
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	800
13	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,500
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 29 years.	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE-BORED ENGLISH BY THE MOUNTAIN

No.	Name of Native	Place of Birth	Age	Remarks
1	"Sandra" (Sandra)	...	...	...
2	"John" (John)	...	...	...
3	"James" (James)	...	...	...
4	"Thomas" (Thomas)	...	...	...
5	"Robert" (Robert)	...	...	...
6	"William" (William)	...	...	...
7	"Richard" (Richard)	...	...	...
8	"Henry" (Henry)	...	...	...
9	"George" (George)	...	...	...
10	"Edward" (Edward)	...	...	...
11	"John" (John)	...	...	...
12	"James" (James)	...	...	...
13	"Thomas" (Thomas)	...	...	...
14	"Robert" (Robert)	...	...	...
15	"William" (William)	...	...	...
16	"Richard" (Richard)	...	...	...
17	"Henry" (Henry)	...	...	...
18	"George" (George)	...	...	...
19	"Edward" (Edward)	...	...	...
20	"John" (John)	...	...	...

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1. In commenting on the ill-treatment of prisoners by the Indian Police, the *Telegraph* hopes that instead of encouraging the Indian Police by efforts at white-washing, the authorities would see the necessity of taking such urgent and severe measures as would ensure the good for which the present agitation has been set on foot—a good which only strengthens the foundations of the British Empire. "Prestige" may be all very well, but not when it interferes with the life, limb or liberty of the people.

TELEGRAPH,
23rd Dec. 1911.

2. In commenting on the order of His Imperial Majesty to the police at Arrah to remove all fences, the *Reis and Rayyet* states *Ibid.* His Majesty's act was kindly and must have impressed the Arrah people. In this connection reference may be made to the conduct of the police on such occasions. The memory of the treatment which was accorded to the sightseers, irrespective of all other considerations, on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to Calcutta as Prince and Princess of Wales, is still fresh in the minds of the people. It is well known how cruelly and highhandedly the police deal with the crowds to keep them in check. Where gentle persuasion and *samjaoing* may splendidly serve, whips and batons and abuses are freely used, and a feeling of dismay and humiliation is created all round. Indian crowds are proverbially quiet and orderly, and it is the more unfortunate and reprehensible that unnecessary *sulum* should be practised on them. It is to be hoped, therefore, the Commissioner of Police and the Military authorities will issue strict orders on their men to be polite in the discharge of their duties on the occasion of the Royal visit, onerous as those duties are. The police are now reformed, and Mr. Halliday at least has yet to win honours. Let him for once prove himself worthy.

REIS AND RAYYET,
23rd Dec. 1911.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

3. The *Telegraph* says that the appeal in the Mirgi dacoity case has failed; and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice will now have to constitute a Bench to dispose of the appeal in the Dacca conspiracy case. This is perhaps the last of the sensational and costly prosecutions launched by the Government, besides the Ashe murder trial now proceeding in the Madras Presidency. It is a delicate task—this constitution of the High Court Bench. So far as the public are concerned, they would be quite satisfied if His Lordship could hear the appeal himself. The journal can only hope that Sir Lawrence Jenkins would confer this boon on the people by sitting on the Bench with two or even one of his colleagues.

TELEGRAPH,
23rd Dec. 1911.

(h)—General.

4. The *Telegraph* states that impressment of labour or *begar*, as it is called in India, may be necessary in times of war or disturbances; but when travelling allowances and all other necessary contingencies are paid by the *Sirkar*, there can be no reason why officers on tour should at all impress labour instead of paying market price for the same.

TELEGRAPH,
23rd Dec. 1911.

5. A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes as follows:—There are hundreds of persons with small means, who would rather have a small house in Calcutta, where the sanitary condition is so satisfactory compared with that of the mufassil towns. But the land speculators are running up the prices of lands and building materials so high and so fast, that these men with small means find it impossible to have their heart's wish gratified.

INDIAN MIRROR,
24th Dec. 1911.

It is owing to land jobbers that the starting of squares and parks and serpentine tanks in every ward has become an impossibility. The jobbers offer three or four times the intrinsic value or the value that the municipality would offer; so the cost of the public or municipality for starting any public institution is considerably enhanced.

Whom should we thank for stopping the gambling in land?

INDIAN MIRROR,
29th Dec. 1911.

6. The *Indian Mirror* remarks as follows:—The appointment of Mr. P. N. Mukerji as Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, is one on which both the recipient and the Government deserve congratulations.

Mr. P. N. Mukerji, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KAYASTHA
MESSENGER,
18th Dec. 1911.

7. In commenting on the seat of the new Lieutenant-Governor, the *Kayastha Messenger* states that instances may be multiplied showing the superiority of Gaya over Patna as the seat of the new Local Government. But the journal concludes to-day by simply saying that Government and the people will find all those advantages from the proposed change as has been the case in the change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, excepting of course the fact that Patna was the seat of the Provincial Government at a time when the Ganges, on which it is situated, was the sole means of communication.

The seat of the new Lieutenant-Governor.

BEHARER,
22nd Dec. 1911.

8. The *Beharer* rejoices, not merely because the recent administrative changes have given the hardy and law-abiding inhabitants of Behar a clearer expression to their local individuality by the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship-in-Council, but because its provincial specialisation will be a stepping stone to a solid national unity. As the journal has always said, it is only in a confederacy of autonomous States that the real national unity in a country like India is achieved. The present administrative reforms will help and facilitate that unity. It will pave the way for provincial Home Rule, which will ultimately make for the Home Rule of the country as a whole.

The great administrative changes.

TELEGRAPH,
23rd Dec. 1911.

9. In commenting on the change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the *Telegraph* states that the fiat has gone forth from the Imperial lips and it is irrevocable; and the people should, therefore, look upon it in that light, and not seek to embarrass the Government by raising a note of dissent. Moreover, the foundation stone of the new city has been laid and land value in Delhi has already gone up high. Many Calcutta firms are already seeking sites in the Imperial city for branch establishments. As for the other boons, the journal has already said its say and will not speak further on them. There can, however, be no doubt that the Royal visit and the boons bestowed on the Indians mark a most important epoch in the history of this ancient land.

Change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi.

BEHAR HERALD,
23rd Dec. 1911.

10. In commenting on the change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the *Behar Herald* says it should be noted that the loss may be more to the Imperial Government than to anybody else for relinquishing its direct contact with the greatest commercial centre of India. No doubt the larger commercial interests and house property will partially suffer and the importance of Calcutta greatly diminish, and much as the journal wishes the Imperial seat had been left undisturbed, yet when the decision for transference has been finally made, it is not in the least sorry, but rejoices in the hope that the activities of the people will be energised into more self-dependent action and fructify to emerge into a greater and richer Bengal with its chief city as magnificent and proud as should be the Queen of the East.

Ibid.

INDIAN MIRROR,
29th Dec. 1911.

11. The *Indian Mirror* says that the decision to abolish the C. I. D. Special Branch, Bengal, affords another proof of the fact that the Province has been restored to its normal condition. Those of its countrymen who could not look upon the "Special" service with a kindly feeling will be

Abolition of the C. I. D. Special Branch.

deeply thankful. Even they, however, must acknowledge that the "Special" Branch has done good service. It had very responsible duties to perform, and the want of full measure of public appreciation of its work made the performance of those duties exceedingly difficult. It might have made mistakes here and there, but on the whole, it did its work loyally and gallantly. It should be borne in mind that the discovery of the anarchist conspiracy was due to the indefatigable energy and excellent organisation of the C. I. D. Ordinary fairness must elicit so much at best from the critics. However, there is no longer any need for retaining the special organisation, and Lord Hardinge's Government earns the thanks of the public for taking the first opportunity to abolish the department.

12. In commenting on the modification of the partition of Bengal, the *Kayastha Messenger* writes as follows:—With the separation of Behar a great deal of responsibility also comes over the head of the Beharis. Lest the Beharis should fall from the frying pan into the fire, they should rise up to the occasion and do their utmost to discharge their duties manfully and loyally. So long as Behar was joined with Bengal, the people of Behar could sit idle under the guiding care of the advanced Bengalis. But that time is happily gone by, and the Beharis shall have now to depend on their own powers, energies and activities. Now is the time when the Beharis cannot afford to lag behind, and it should, therefore, be the bounden duty of every Behari that he satisfactorily fits himself up for the task which he may be called upon to perform for the growth and development of New Behar.

KAYASTHA
MESSENGER,
10th Dec. 1911.

13. The *Kayastha Messenger* says that the modification of the partition of Bengal by uniting the whole Bengali-speaking people under one Governorship and separating the Hindi-speaking people of Behar with Chota Nagpur and Orissa, under a separate Lieutenant-Governor, have given universal and unbounded satisfaction to the Bengalis, who thought that the partition carried out by the *aid* of Lord Curzon and so often pronounced to be a "settled" fact was a standing menace to their development; and also to the people of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, who had been so long entailed to a far-advanced province to the great detriment to their growth and prosperity. If Bengal felt annoyed by the highhanded measure of Lord Curzon, Behar and the other backward provinces were not less dissatisfied at the manner in which their interest were ignored for being put under the same Government. "The King-Emperor and his ministers" to quote a contemporary "have risen equal to the needs of the occasion, rectified a grave administrative blunder and healed the festering sore and pacified India."

KAYASTHA
MESSENGER,
10th Dec. 1911.

14. The *Bengalee* finds from telegrams which its Sylhet friends in Calcutta are constantly receiving from all parts of the district that the volume and strength of the feeling against the linking of Sylhet with Assam is daily increasing. There seems to be a sort of panic created in the minds of many of the inhabitants and a practical unanimity of opinion that real and substantial injury will be done to the people if this solitary Bengali-speaking district is cut off from the rest of Bengal and joined to a people with whom they have hardly anything in common—who speak a different language and do not socially mix with them. A memorial to the Viceroy is being prepared and the submission has been delayed owing to the non-arrival of some of the Durbar guests from Delhi.

BENGALIEE,
23rd Dec. 1911.

15. In commenting on the modification of the partition, the *Bengalee* says that Government has laid down that language is to be the basis of administrative union and that the Bengali-speaking population will be placed under one and the same Government. In accordance with this principle Sylhet, Cachar, Manbhum, a part of Singhbhum, the Sonthal Parganas, and a part of Purnea will have to be included in the new Province of Bengal. But Assam, which is to be under a Chief Commissioner, is clamouring for union with Bengal.

BENGALIEE,
23rd Dec. 1911.

It is, indeed, a grievance for a community which had some sort of a voice in the administration of their affairs to be deprived of it. This view, the journal is quite sure, will weigh with the Government.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
21st Dec. 1911.

16. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* understands that the district of Sylhet could not have its fill of joy at the modification of the partition. It, of course, felt highly glad at the wise and statesmanlike decision of the present ruling authorities to place once again all the Bengali-speaking people under the same government, but it could not but feel mortified at the threatened violation of this principle in its own case. What has Sylhet done to be deprived of its rightful place amongst the Bengali-speaking districts and to be shunted off into the Chief Commissionership of Assam? Why should Sylhet be cut off from Bengal and tagged on to Assam? What affinity has it got with Assam? If the Bengali community as a whole deserves to have a Governor and Council, it stands to reason that Sylhet, which also shows the same high watermark of education and intelligence as the rest of Bengal, should be admitted to the privilege. Lord Hardinge has himself said in his despatch that he is fully alive to the harmfulness of half-measures. The journal hopes that in advising the redistribution of boundaries, His Excellency will kindly so manage things as not to leave any room for complaint that the revocation of the partition so wisely decided upon, has yet failed to satisfy all the different interests that felt aggrieved.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
25th Dec. 1911.

17. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that when speaking of the partition, it brings to the notice of Government one phase of the problem which might serve all the purposes wished for by the people of the Government. The Government became difficult to be administered under a Lieutenant-Governor, but the journal does not see why it may not be easier and practicable under a Governor with the help of a Council as has been now given to Bengal. If this is done, then the people of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa will not have to bear the burden of a separate Government with much more increased cost to the public Exchequer, and the Government of the country will go on as smoothly as in Madras or in Bombay. It will also lessen the Imperial burden and a large amount of unnecessary cost will be saved. The journal hopes it is not too late even now to do this and hence it draws the attention of its sympathetic Viceroy to this phase of the problem and sincerely hopes he will give his serious consideration to its humble suggestion, which may not be found an impracticable one, taking into account all the intricacies of the situation.

VL.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BEHARER,
22nd Dec. 1911.

18. The *Beharer* writes as follows:—A few days back a collision took place between the 12-up passenger train and a ballast train which was on the platform of the Motihari station of the B. & N.-W. Railway. Two ballast wagons and the guard's brakevan fell down and two 3rd class passenger wagons also fell down as a result of the collision, yet the Railway authorities have reported only two deaths of coolies, and if one is to believe the report of the Railway authority, no one was hurt in the passenger train. On the other hand, many more deaths are alleged to have taken place. The journal is making enquiries into the matter.

BEHARER,
22nd Dec. 1911.

19. It is a matter of sincere gratification to the *Beharer* that its kind Emperor was not only content to grant it the long desired for boon of a separate Lieutenant-Governorship in Council, but took the opportunity of having a view of this ancient place which will soon become the capital of the province of Behar. On behalf of the people of Behar, the journal once more tenders its heartiest and loyal homage to His Imperial Majesty, and trusts that Providence will grant him a long and happy life of great usefulness and lasting benefit to the millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects.

TELEGRAPH,
23rd Dec. 1911.

20. In commenting on the explanation of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to His Excellency the Viceroy, the *Tele-graph* states that evidently both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have been satisfied with the explanation. But the journal's friends in the Anglo-Indian press cannot feel satisfied with this frank and sincere avowal on the part of one so far above them in every respect. The *Times* has come down upon His Highness like a tremendous rocket. It is alleged that he is in sympathy with Mr. Krishna-varma; references are made to his speeches in London; and every effort is

made to make the Gaekwar out as disaffected and disloyal. Of course, the rulers themselves must know better, and in the eyes of the Indian world no blame attaches to the Maharaja, save perhaps a little awkwardness, which, again, is excusable in so august a presence.

21. The *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that it is unfortunate a native prince, the Gaekwar of Baroda, should have got himself into some sort of trouble at the recent Delhi Durbar. His demeanour at the Durbar has travelled far, and the London *Times* has been vigorously attacking the behaviour of the Gaekwar. The Gaekwar has considered it necessary to write an explanation stating that the conduct assigned to disloyalty on his part was only due to confusion, arising from his strange surroundings, and he makes haste to remove a wrong impression and to declare his unswerving loyalty to the British Raj. One thing, however, can be safely asserted and that is, if the Gaekwar of Baroda is in the slightest measure guilty of what is brought against him, he must be lost to every sense of gratitude. As he himself says in his letter of explanation, he owes everything to the British Raj. When the last Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed, the present ruler, *as next of kin, was selected from a shepherd family and given everything*. So gratitude should be found in him, if it is to be found nowhere else in the world.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
22nd Dec. 1911.

22. In commenting on the allegations against His Highness, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the *Reis and Rayyet* states that the incident has excited much adverse comment in

REIS AND RAYYET,
23rd Dec. 1911.

Ibid. the *Times*. What exactly happened is not known, but the *Times* apparently has thought it all out, and proceeds to lecture the Gaekwar on loyalty. It points out further that the Gaekwar's behaviour at the Coronation at Westminster provoked a good deal of unfavourable comment. None in this part of the world have heard anything of the Westminster incident, although full 7 months have passed by since, and the *Times* should at least have been out with it, so that the public might form their own opinions. The journal is told, in addition, that the Gaekwar has been in league with the extremist party, which accounts for his meeting Krishnavarma of the *Indian Sociologist* notoriety and for the freedom he has enjoyed from attacks by the extremist press. Seditious literature also is said to have been traced to the Baroda press under the patronage of State officials, and the charge is laid against the Gaekwar that Indian extremists have found employment in the State and household of His Highness. All these are serious charges against one of the premier Ruling Chiefs of India whose progressive and liberal policy and wide culture and experience have made him deservedly popular and a power in the country. The journal shall not be the least surprised to know that the *Times* has considerably overshot the mark, and in its inveterate anti-Indian zeal of the usual stamp has gone entirely beyond its depth.

23. In commenting on the allegations made by the *Times* against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the *Bengalee* remarks as follows:—Is the character of an illustrious

BENGALIEE,
26th Dec. 1911.

Ibid. Indian prince to be dragged through the mire upon atrocious imputations made by irresponsible men? Who are the men who made these comments, the journal should like to know. Were they manufactured in the *Times* office or by irresponsible scribblers who played upon the credulity of the *Times*, ever ready to accept as true whatever may be discreditable to an Indian prince or an Indian representative man? Might the journal not class these comments in the same category as the Parnell forgeries? At any rate, the Indian public decline to accept them as having any foundation in truth upon the authority of the *Times*. The journal cannot help thinking that some enemies of the Gaekwar are interesting themselves in discrediting His Highness. It is curious to note that on the 11th of December, the day preceding the Coronation Durbar, a telegram was published making serious allegations against the Gaekwar in a case with which, as a matter of law, his name should not have been associated.

24. The *Telegraph* remarks that the Royal visit has certainly cost the Indian tax-payer a pretty large sum; but no one, not even the poorest and most indigent demur at it. On the other hand the zeal and enthusiasm that have been evoked, the loyalty

TELEGRAPH,
23rd Dec. 1911.

that has been engendered, are the visible indications of the gratification that is genuinely and keenly felt by all races and religions, castes and communities, colour and creeds.

REIN AND RAYNET,
2nd Dec. 1911
1st Dec. 1911

25. In commenting on Their Majesties' visit to Calcutta, the *Indian Mirror* says that the great mass meeting which was held at Calcutta last Sunday on the Federation grounds to record the sense of profound homage and deep gratitude of the people of Bengal, is a sufficient reply to set all doubts at rest as to the manner of reception Their Majesties will receive here.

INDIAN MIRROR,
24th Dec. 1911.

26. The *Indian Mirror* says that the unrest which was once raising its formidable head has been laid to rest; the words of peace and strife are hushed into silence. Not a man, woman or child but feels the possession of something this season which it is impossible to compute in words. The spirit of Christ—the spirit of love, peace and good-will is on the face of the land; and it is Royal presence that has brought this about.

F. D. BARTLEY,

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OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 6th January 1912.